Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1805. [No. 1423.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, will be sold, at the corner of King and Royal-street, at the store of the late *E. Lyle*, deceased;

ALL the STOCK in TRADE of the deceased; consisting of a great variety of DRY GOODS. A credit of six months will be given for approved indorsed negociable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

October 9. dtf

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

A CONSIGNMENT of valuable scholastic books, of the newest editions; stationary; patent and other medecines, assorted in boxes.

P. WANTON.

October 9. d7t

A convenient Dwelling-House to rent. Possession may be had immediately. P. WANTON.

October 9. d6t

FOR SALE,

A few articles of handsome
MAHOGANY FURNITURE.
Enquire of the Printer.

October 9 6t

Landing and for Sale at HARPER'S *Wharf, from the brig Economy, capt. Smith,*
50 qr. casks rich Malaga Wine,
1800 bushels Ground Alum Salt.
Apply on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD.

Oct. 7. d.

WANTED,

A MALE or FEMALE servant, accustomed to *Cooking*. Apply to the PRINTER.

September 28. d

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,
Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, in Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

For Liverpool, direct,

The fast-sailing SHIP
WILLIAM AND JOHN,
Thomas Woodhouse, Master;
Intended as a constant trader. For freight of part of the cargo, or passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or to JAMES PATTON.

October 12. 1aw

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One 5-4 IRISH LINENS, real Colraine,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR-
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of
Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2. d

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN DULANY,
Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,
All his Stock & Farming Utensils,
of every description,
On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to postpone the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town, advertised for sale on *this day*, until MONDAY the 21st day of October next—*Notice therefore is given*, That the said Trustees will, on that day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the several LOTS in the said town, agreeable to the act of assembly establishing the same.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
H. Gunnel, jun.
Wm. Middleton,
Daniel McChichester,
Francis Coffer,
Daniel Lewis,
John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1805. } (29) dtf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23, d

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,
A very likely active BOY,
About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

For Amsterdam—Direct.

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
Capt. William Weston,
Will commence loading in TWO DAYS, *Three Hundred hogsheads Tobacco*, of her cargo being ready, the remainder and small freight will be taken on moderate terms, with liberty of consignment, or if consigned to *W. & J. Willink*, a liberal advance will be made in Bills on London or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore exchange. Apply to

Washington Bowie,
George Town, or
Lawrason & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8. d

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP
RHODA & BETSEY
ELIAS TENNY,
MASTER;
Burthen 230 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

SHIP
UNITED STATES,
J. M. SPEAKE,
Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect safety, after a passage of 26 days; and expected to sail about the beginning of August, with FALL GOODS, for *Alexandria* and *George-Town*. She may be expected by the 20th instant, and as we are desirous of giving her dispatch so as to place her at Liverpool for an early ship next spring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part freight to a convenient port in *France*, or to *Cowes* and a *Market*, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to

Rickets, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

RYE WHISKEY.

50 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey,
A few hogsheads prime retailing Molasses,
20 1-8 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a very superior quality,
Assorted Patent Shot, and a variety of British Gunpowder, from F to treble battle—with a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries—
FOR SALE, by

Mandeville & Jamieson.

September 18.

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately, For terms, apply to THOMAS RICHARDS,
or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 26th day of October next on the premises—

A HOUSE & LOT, with the Appurtenances, in the town of Alexandria,

Late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH CAREY, deceased.

The property will be sold free from any incumbrance, and the title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser, under the direction of the Court.

Daniel C. Brent,
Marshal, District of Columbia.

Marshal's Office Alexandria,
12th Aug. 1805 2awts.

Wanted to Purchase,

50 *well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and* 250 *stout Chesnut* RAILS.
Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

Douglass & Mandeville,

Lower end of KING-STREET,
OFFER FOR SALE
Jamaica, Antigua, St. Croix, & N. England } RUM, In hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy, & Holland Gin, } In Pipes.
Loaf, Lump & Brown } SUGAR, in hhds. and bbls
Whiskey & Whisky Bounce, } In Tierces and barrels.
Liverpool blown, Limington, Cadiz & Lisbon } SALT, In Sacks and Bulk,
Butter in Firkins,
Plaister of Paris,
A quantity of Rhode Island Cheese,
Malaga Wine in quarter casks,
Molasses in hogsheads,
Candles and Soap in boxes,
Coffee in bags,
Havannah Honey in casks,
Do. Segars in boxes,
Pepper and Pimento in bags,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS, in qr. chests.
Wrapping paper,
FF. Gunpowder in casks,
Richmond Tobacco in kegs,
Beef in barrels.

——ALSO——

300 *bbls. Inspected* Herrings & Shad.
☞ New Wheat Flour in barrels and half barrels, selected for family use.
** We want to purchase 1000 bushels of OATS.

October 14. d1w1aw4t

NOW LANDING

From brig Economy, and for Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE
60 quarter casks Malaga Wine, of a superior quality
60 boxes mould and dipt Candles
50 do. first quality Havanna Segars
700 do American Sewing Twine.
Also, from Sch'r Dove, from Portland,
8 pipes Vidona Wine
30,000 feet Merchantable Boards:
IN STORE,
20 chests young Hyson Tea
12 do. Hyson Skin
2 do. Souchong
1000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to debenture
50 do. Ravens Duck
50 do. Russia do.
3 bales India Twine
70 barrels New-England Rum
6 pipes Holland Gin
1 do. Port Wine
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy
100 boxes brown Soap
20 do. Chocolate
Prime Beef
China Bowls in boxes
Mens' coarse Shoes, and
A FEW CASKS BELLONA GUN-POWDER.

October 5. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store.*
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]
Fleetwood:
OR,
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.
BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

FOR SALE,

A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 14.

POLITICAL ESSAYS

On the essential and distinctive qualities of Democracies and Republics, with reference to the Constitution of the United States.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, OR ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

ESSAY XXII.

Government, according to our feeble lights, necessarily results from the *nature of man*; and the nature of man from the arrangement of the *divine being*. The first family composed the first community; and the first union of several families the first government; a disposition of things is indispensable to the increase and preservation of the human species, as was the existence of the first family. This simple view of the origin of government involves in it no absurdity, contradicts no history, and accounts naturally for all the phenomena. It exhibits government, what it is, of divine origin, not an evil but a good; although, like many of the Deity's other blessings to mankind, it is often abused and perverted.

Taking up the first element of government, a single family; we all know, because it is self-evident, that its peace, order, and happiness, depend upon its several members confining themselves to their respective duties and functions. In like manner, the peace, order, and happiness of any union of families, depend upon the members thereof moving severally within their particular orbit, and each performing his allotted part.

There are required, for the preservation of every union of families, certain regulations, or laws. These necessarily grow out of the circumstances of each case, and receive from it their complexion and character; consequently they will differ from each other according to the circumstances which produce them. The laws thus established become fundamental, or the constitution of the united families. If these should vest in the head of each family the right to elect by a plurality of votes, freely and voluntarily given, a certain number of men to manage the concerns of the whole, and to make regulations binding upon each individual, a few ambitious men may not, under any pretext whatever, combine, secretly or openly, to induce the voters to follow their will in the choice of those to be elected. This combination, if successful, would, *de facto*, govern. Again, if the fundamental regulations have vested in a few men, freely elected by a plurality of the votes of the heads of families, the exclusive right to make laws binding upon the whole, in a single person the executive authorities of the state, and in certain courts all judiciary power; neither the whole, nor any part of the people, may say to the persons elected to legislate, you shall make, repeal, or alter such or such laws; to the executive, you shall appoint to office, or remove from office, this or that man; nor to the judiciaries, you shall render this or that sentence or judgment.—Every such exercise of power by the few over the many, or by the many over the few, or by one authority over another authority, would be illegal, and subversive of the constitution.

It is of the last importance to every government, that all such usurpations of power should be sepedily defeated, & their authors pointedly disgraced. Unfortunately for mankind, attempts of this nature have but too often proved successful. The people not perceiving the consequences to which they invariably lead, and flattered by the immediate gratification of some passion, or the promise of the removal of some presumed or trifling inconvenience, fall into the snare and become the obedient puppets of the usurpers. It belongs only to a wise people, and not always to them, to arrest, in their first stage, all such procedures, or attempts at innovations in those institutions and constitutions under which they have lived free, prosperous, and protected.

Let us now return to facts and authorities.

According to the celebrated citizen of Stagyra, "revolutions in governments sometimes happen in consequence of the events of time and chance, independently of human design, or human foresight. In Oligarchies, and what we have called Republics, (in opposition to wild democracies) a certain census is requisite for holding civil offices. All whose fortunes fall short of this standard are excluded. So that the majority of the people are excluded in oligarchies; and those who, in point of fortune, are considerably below the midling class, are excluded in republics. But in consequence of a long peace or other fortunate events, the value of land may be so greatly enhanced, that the possessions of the poorest man shall exceed the regulated census, and this, whether it happens slowly or suddenly, will occasion a political revolution. Governments change not only from one form into a contrary, but from one sort of democracy or oligarchy into another that is different; as from acknowledging the authority of laws, to democracies that are ruled by the caprice of the multitude, or oligarchies consisting of a junto of tyrants." (133)

Governments are also universally to be shaken, when parties, animated by principles of mutual hostility, are nearly equal in strength; when to the natural influence of wealth, is opposed the weight of poverty and numbers; for, should either be more powerful than his adversary, the weaker party will abandon the struggle in despair. For this reason *virtue*, though the principle element in publick happiness, and therefore justly entitled to political pre-eminence, seldom comes forward to assert its pretensions, and to claim its well earned reward. Virtuous men know how inconsiderable their own party is, and feel and acknowledge the irresistable strength of their opponents." (134)

"An error in the original structure of government often proves ruinous to republics and and aristocracies. When the ingredients of virtue, wealth, and numbers, (especially the two latter) are unequally combined, or improperly blended, the composition has a tendency to separate, with noise and violence into its constituent elements. When the balance inclines to the side of numbers, a republick that does not degenerate into a simple democracy, retains its original and specific name: but when the balance inclines to the side of wealth, it is frequently, though improperly, called an aristocracy. Of those two shoots of republicks, that verging to democracy is the most secure and permanent, because the majority are masters of the state, and the people at large as before observed, are less liable to the temptations of a selfish ambition. Yet whenever the political forces of wealth and of numbers are not duly adjusted, that is, when they are not proportioned to each other as much accuracy as matters of the practice require or admit, the fabric of the constitution is always liable to be overset; some times it falls on that side to which it formerly inclined. A republic thus relaxes into a perfect democracy; and what is called an aristocratic government, is strung into a tyrannic and cruel oligarchy." (135)

"The Carthagenian, as well as the Cretan and Spartan governments, whether by subsequent and unnecessary additions, or in virtue of the primary regulation by which they were respectively constituted, have all of them degenerated from that most perfect form of commonwealth, which we call by way of eminence the republic in which popular and aristocratic powers, are harmoniously blended into one equitable system of polity, benefiting all and doing injury to none. Of the corruptions thus introduced into the Carthagenian government, some have a tendency to relax the republic into a democracy, and other have a tendency to narrow the aristocracy into an oligarchy." (136)

(133) *Arist. Pol.* B. vii.
(134) *Idem.* B. viii. C 4.
(135) *Idem.* B. vii.
(136) *Idem.* B. ii.

NEW-YORK, October 12.

Arrived brig Bulia, Perry, in 27 days from Trinidad (Cuba). Left ship Thursday, Connell, of New York, condemned on account of having been ashore, her stern being knocked in, and part of her cargo of flour damaged; ship Joseph, Gibbs, to sail in 18 days for New York. Off Cape Antonio was boarded by the Mermaid frigate, which was the means of preventing her being robbed by a pirate that was close by. The frigate afterwards sent in her boats to cut her out from the back of the Pines, where she had taken shelter. The schooner Fox, Mills, of Baltimore, had just arrived. Flour 25 dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.

Yesterday arrived brig Louisiana, of Marietta, captain Minor from Liverpool, On the 22d of September in lat. 42, 31, long. 48, 32, spoke the Vanguard 74, with a fleet of 65 sail under convoy from Jamaica. On the 24th met with a very heavy gale of wind, in which we received some little damage, and on the 6th of October, in lat. 39, 36, long. 71, 17, he fell in with the schooner Hulda and Ann, captain Wm. H. Dougherty, of and from N. York, for Savannah, out 13 days—captain D. who was so ill he could hardly stand the deck, said that himself, and every hand except a black man, were sick; capt. Minor put an able seaman on board to assist in navigating the schooner, and left her standing for her port with a fine southwester, but next day the wind came out at N. W.

Yesterday arrived the brig Rosanna, captain Brown, from Liverpool,——sailed from thence the 20th of Aug. and left ship Maria, Wallington, of and for this port in 14 days. Captain B. September, 27, in lat. 41, long. 59, at 3 P. M. saw the wreck, of a schooner which proved to be the Bloom, captain, Rossetter, of and from Philadelphia bound to Bilboa; who was unfortunately upset in a gale of wind on the 24th ult. lying too and filled. We took from the wreck, the captain, mate and 4 people, all of the crew but two who perished. October 1, in lat. 40, 17, long. 66, at 7 A. M. spoke the ship Melpomene, capt. Dobney, from Amsterdam bound to N. Y. under jury masts, being upset in the gale of the 24th of last month. October 2, at 6 P. M. saw a ship under jury masts, standing to the northward.

Captain Rossetter furnishes us with the following from his log book: having taken charge of the schooner Bloom, belonging to William Davey and Son, and Dutill & Wachmoth, loaded with sugar & cocoa and bound for Bilboa. We left the capes of Delaware on the 13th of September. On the 23d it began to blow heavy from the S. E. Twenty-fourth, heavy gales from S. by E. with a very heavy sea running, hove too under close reefed foresail with the Bonnet off. At 10 A. M. being in lat. 41, long. 57, W. was unfortunately knocked down on our beam ends by a heavy stroke of a sea, which carried off our boats, spars &c. We were in this situation about five minutes before we could get the lanyards of the main rigging cut away, and about ten minutes afterwards before the vessel righted——The mainmast broke about a foot above the deck, and carried the head of the fore mast away with it about three feet below the trussel trees.——After she righted we found the cabin doors stove in (which was secured by a plank nailed across them) the vessel entirely full of water, and it two and a half feet above the main deck. The cook, named Jacob Tilghman, a black man, was in the cabin, and got jammed by some of the water casks or provisions ferching way on him, and we never saw him afterwards. It was impossible for us to do any thing towards saving the vessel in her situation as the sea was running entirely over her during the time we remained on her. Before night the quarter deck was quite loose and lifting up with every sea as high as the rail. This day all the provisions and most of the coal that was in the cabin floated out, but we could not attempt to save them for our sustenance as we were obliged to keep ourselves lashed to the taffrel rail for fear of being washed off the wreck. 25th, William Buckworth, seaman, died about 8 A. M. from the fatigue and cold of the night; since the time we were knocked down we were continually under water. 27th, moderate weather, found the vessel settling very fast, hove the cables and anchors with every thing we could get at overboard. The dead lights with the bulks head at the quarter deck all stove in. By fishing in the cabin with a spike nail (crookened) that we picked out of the quarter deck, we got a bag of cocoa and a bolt and a half of canvass. 29th, 4 P. M after being 102 hours on the wreck, was taken off by the brig Rosanna, captain Brown, of Philadelphia, who treated us with the greatest humanity, being all nearly unable to help themselves, from their bruises and exposure to the weather, and wash of the sea. There was nothing saved except a bolt and a half of canvass and a few of the sailor's clothes.

Arrived at the Lazaretto, the brig Molly, Wheaton, from Bassaterre, Guadaloupe. Sailed from thence, the 17th ult. and on the 23d, in lat. 26, 55, N. long. 67-30, fell in with the wreck of the schooner Hampshire, captain Thomas Barber, of New York, who had been upset and lost six men, her mainmast, and every thing off decks on the 18th September. The captain and three men had been five days in the fore-rigging, when I relieved them. The schooner was then full of water and almost under, with nothing standing but the foremast; in this situation I left her, and on the 24th, in lat. 27, 23, long. 68, W. spoke the brig Sukey, captain Hughs, of Newburyport, who had lost her foremast on the 19th, and purposed to get into the first port she could in the United States.—On the 30th, in lat. 32, 27, long. 31, 30, W. spoke the brig Abby, Taber, of New-Bedford, who had lost her main mast on the 23d September, and purposed to try for any port in the United States. The sail captain informed he had been 15 months on a whaling voyage. On the 3d of October, I experienced a very heavy gale in which I lost five bales of cotton off deck. And on the tenth of October arrived at the Lazaretto, all well.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.

Arrived, schooner Nonpariel, Bishop, from Port au Prince.

Left there September 23d, ship Neptune, Taylor; America, Jones, and Connecticut, Suter, of Philadelphia; schooners Topaz, Kilburn, and Spy, Pearcy, of Baltimore; Julia-Ann, Alley, New York. Sailed in company with ships Sampson, Palmer; Leander, Cowper; schooners Dianna, White, and Dash, Kerry of New York; Mowhawk, Quarles, and Eagle, Wills, of Norfolk; Forbes, and Friendship, Robinson, of Baltimore, (arrived.) September 28, off the Hogsties a small French privateer came up with the fleet, and fired several shots at the sternmost vessel, the Leander returned her fire, and by some accident her arm chest blew up, while captain Cowper was standing on it, and burnt him from his feet to his waist very much, and wounded several others. October 4, parted company with the New York fleet, in lat. 30, long. 74, 30. September 6, spoke brig Abbey, Jaber of New Bedford, from the Cape of Good Hope, bound to Charleston, out 80 days; had lost his mainmast in a heavy gale, 23d September, and otherwise damaged. September 27, in sight of the Mole, spoke brig Nancy, Norton, from New York from Jamaica, out 27 days; had been boarded the day before by a French privateer of Guadaloupe. When the Nonpareil left Port au Prince, it was confidently reported that Dessalines had treated with the British to give them possession of the Mole.

Also arrived schooner Jane Durkee, and Matchless, Forbes, 19 days from Port au Prince.

Also, schooner Friendship, Robinson, from Port au Prince.

The schooners Nonsuch, White; Eclipse, ——, Meteor, hence have arrived at Jeremie.

Brig Orion and schooner Amphion, at Gonaives; schooner Experiment at Cape Francois.

Also, schr. Brothers Return, Stott, 24 days from La Guira. Left there, schooner Emely, Stone, and Eliza Ann, of Norfolk, ready to sail with return cargoes; brig Leo, of Nantucket, not admitted; brig ——, of Newburyport, admitted. Sailed in co. with schooner Hope, of New-London. The brig Molly of Philadelphia, was cast away to the leeward of La Guira, and totally lost—part of her cargo saved. The schooners Chesapeake and Baltimore, of Baltimore, had been at La Guira, and not gaining admittance sailed for some other port.

The ship Maria, schrs. John and Aristides, of Philadelphia, and schr. Greyhound, of New-York, were at Cape Francois the beginning of September; schooner Admiral, of Philadelphia at Gonaives. The Conquest, Adden, of do. at Port de Paix.

Also, arrived sch'r Three Sisters, Rich, 28 days from Marin, Martinique. Left there 16th ult. brig Active, Merrill; Regulator, Gray, and Traveller, Miller, all of Portland; Betsy, Smith, Salem; Harmony, Prentiss, of do. Commerce, Wilson, New-York; schr. ——, Bennett, of ditto.

October 13.

Arrived, brig Eliza Ann, Thompson, 13 days from St. Pierres (Mart.) The brig George, Stiles, for Baltimore, sailed the day before. Left there 24th ult. ship Susannah, of Philadelphia, just arrived; brig Wealthy Ann, Allen, of and for N. York in 2 days; schooner Martha Washington, do. do. sch'r ——, Darling, sailed in co. for New York; the ship Portland, of Philadelphia from Baltimore for Norfolk, came into the Capes with the Eliza. Flour 6 dolls.

NORFOLK, Oct. 9.

Arrived ship Horatio, Berryman, 44 days from the bay of Honduras, bound to New-York in distress. On the 2nd inst, in a heavy gale of wind sprung a leak, which occasioned the ship to make two feet water per hour, carried away the fore yard, and sprung the foremast. Sailed in company with the British ship Henrietta, Capt. Ross, bound to London, and parted company with her on the 29th ult. in lat. 33, 12, long. 77. Oct. 5, in lat. 36, 8, long. 74, spoke the brig Active, Black, of and from Alexandria, bound to Martinique—same day spoke the sch'r Betsey, Blunt, from the same port bound to Jamaica. At 6 P. M. same day, passed the *wreck of the schooner Providence, of Alexandria* —Capt. Black had boarded her and taken off some Rigging, &c.—She was supposed to be from St. Domingo.

Sch'r. Mercury, Owens, 30 days from Trini. Isl. Left there, ship Volunteer, Connel, of Philadelphia, detained—Brigs Planter, Young, Portsmouth, to sail in ten days; Julius Cæsar, Howes, Newhaven, ten days; Sophrona, Davis, Bolton, just arrived—Schooners Liberty, Randets, New York, in three days; Willing Maid, Ashley, Newbern, 2 days. On Wednesday last, in lat. 35, 47, long. 73, 50, spoke a schooner belonging to and bound for Alexandria, 18 days from St. Croix, who the day before had split all her sails except her foresail in a gale.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

Extract of a communication from London, received at Boston by the Galen, dated Aug. 17.

"Under the act of Geo. 3. 44. Chap. 80. the merchants, supposed that neutral vessels might come from the enemy's possessions on the continent of America, or in the West Indies, to any port in England; but it is now found contrary to his majesty's instructions, that were given to his majesty's cruizers; and those neutral vessels that shall be cleared out from those previous to the 1st November next, will be allowed to come to *this* country direct. Vessels clearing at River Plate, Havanna, &c. after 1st November cannot come to this country, or *any port* in Europe. American vessels from any other colony of the enemy, cannot *now* come to *any port* in Europe.

"It is well to remind you, that American vessels cannot go from the enemy's countries in Europe with cargoes, or specie, directly or indirectly to their colonies: that they act very imprudently who attempt to do it by touching at Lisbon, Madeira, or the United States, for fresh papers and clearances. That all your valuable expeditions to India, should originate in, and depart from the United States.

"It is not true that any recent orders have been given by the Admiralty, to detain American vessels loaded with sugar and coffee.

"The commanders of the cruizers act, no doubt, from the information they have received from their agents, as to vessels in the predicament of the Essex, Orne, and Enoch, Doane.

"The day after to-morrow, a committee of the American merchants are to have an interview with Mr. PITT, on the subject of these vexatious proceedings."

The Portuguese Charge des Affaires and Consul General to the United States, gives this public notice to the Merchants whom it may concern:

That it being the wish of H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Portugal, that all Portuguese or neutral vessels laden with Portuguese property, should navigate without danger of being captured by ships of war, privateers, &c. which often happens by the masters of vessels not having proper documents to prove the neutrality of their cargoes, and wishing to avoid the unpleasant discussions of reclamations. He has been pleased to determine, that all masters of vessels, laden with Portuguese property, should insert in their log-book that the cargo is for account of a Portuguese subject; and that they should take with them an authentic copy of their charter party, in which, and in the bills of lading, the same declaration shall be made, and that all such documents shall be certified by the undersigned or the respective Vice Consuls, in order that all such vessels should be enabled to navigate without any apprehension of being captured when met and examined by any ships of the Belligerent Powers.

JOSEPH RADEMAKER.

Philadelphia, October 10, 1805.

The great difficulty with most people is their want of method and determination. This will explain to us the reason why most of our students are so little acquainted with polite literature and produce so few original writings. They will tell us they are under the necessity of attending to some kind of professional business, or money-begetting employment, through the day, consequently have no time for reading or reflection—for planning or for executing. But the evening, "that is taken up with company," not long at a time however, or at least not always. "But after the evening is somewhat advanced, one has so little time and wants to read so many things;" Ah! There's the rub—you have no *method*, or no *determination*; & procrastination, confusion and in decision are the plagues of mankind. *Thus it stands:* company gone he says he will to his task; "but he has not time enough to read an oration in Cicero, a chapter in Greek, (dont scowl fastidious reader, for there is as much wisdom in some such old fashioned things, as in CARDS and NOVELS) a chapter of history or bvography, a long state paper, a review, a poem—or to write a dissertation, or a number for the Gazette, besides he has several other little matters to attend to soon." Very well, let him attend to them *this* evening, or read *this evening* and attend to them *next*; or let him read or write while he would otherwise be *wishing for more time*. But no—he sits down and can do nothing for want of time to do too much—there he thinks nothing—then getting up does nothing—turning round three or four times resolves upon nothing—taking up one book and throwing down another he *learns* nothing——sitting down again he *writes* nothing—rising again he says nothing—then when the clock strikes 12!—he *knows* nothing—and *goes to bed*—Nothing.—*Port Folio.*

From a late London paper.

THERE is in the notes of the Moniteur an extraordinary inconsistency and incongruity, which must immediately strike every man upon the first glance. They begin by telling us that there is but one way of making peace. That they will have the peace of Ameins, "the whole peace of Ameins, nothing but the peace of Ameins; France will never sign any other." Five days afterwards they declare, "that there are TWO ways of making peace; the one either to subscribe to the peace of Ameins or to consent, with respect to the affairs of the continent and of India, to the maritime right, and to the right of blockade, to reciprocal compensations and restitutions, which were not in the contemplation of that treaty." From these expressions, and indeed from the manner in which the subject is treated in the official paper, it is evident that the French government themselves have abandoned the idea of re-establishing the treaty of Ameins, and that they are prepared to negociate upon a different basis; the basis of reciprocal restitutions and compensations. They then communicate to us their ideas with respect to the nature of those restitutions and compensations, accompanied with a preliminary panegyric upon the emperors *moderation*.

If the Moniteur has correctly stated the nature of these restitutions and compensations, it would be easy to predict *in limine* the issue of any negociation which might be opened with the French government. We are not to be permitted to negociate upon any basis calculated to restore the equilibrium of Europe, without consenting to restore the equilibrium of the East-Indies. In all these discussions upon the equilibrium of Europe, the French consider no other power to be at all interested in it, but Great Britain. We who are less concerned in it than Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are called upon to make *all* the sacrifices and restitutions which France may deem to be an equivalent for her consenting to restore it. But the equilibrium of the East Indies! Does France mean by that expression, that we shall consent to give her such a footing in the East Indies as to enable her, with the Mahratta powers, to establish a balance against our power and preponderance in that part of the world? To the restitution of her ancient possessions on the coast of the Coromandel—there would not probably be any objection; but we are sure that no minister of this country would ever consent to any increase of her territory in that quarter, more especially after her intrigues which have been discovered with the Mahratta powers. But the French always keep that part of the subject out of sight---they rouse the Mahratta powers against us, and then, because we reduce them to submission, and do that which we have a clear right to do, cripple their power, they characterise us as influenced by nothing but the most rapacious and inordinate ambition.

Another demand which the French make is the abandonment of the right of blockade. Upon this subject the official paper maintains some curious doctrines—it wishes the right of blockade to be thus defined: a place blockaded on all sides, by *land* as well as by sea. What would be the effect of such a definition? The whole advantage would be on the side of France; for when could we be in a condition to exercise it. Suppose we were to blockade Rochefort, L'Orient, or any other port ever so closely by sea; of what avail would it be? We must permit the enemy to receive, by sea, stores and supplies which she could not perhaps procure in any other way, because we have not a force blockading those parts by land as well as by sea. This demand arises, we suppose, out of Bonaparte's Laws of Nations. Vattel expressly says:—"If I lay siege to a place, or simply blockade it, I have a right to hinder any one from entering it, and to treat as an enemy whoever attempts to enter the place, or carry any thing to the besieged without my leave." He says too—"In the long and bloody war carried on by the United Provinces against Spain for the recovery of their liberties, they would not suffer the English to carry goods to Dunkirk before which the Dutch fleet lay." This, upon the authority of Grotius, he thinks they had a clear right to do. At the same time we must confess, that it seems to be an undue extension of the right to declare a long line of coast upon which we may have no force, in a state of blockade. To the relinquishment of the right so extended, there might be much objection; but it is ridiculous to suppose for a moment that we should ever accede to the definition proposed by the Moniteur, which in fact, would be an abandonment of the right altogether.

It must be confessed that the anxiety which the French evince upon this subject is a strong proof of the efficacy of our system of blockade: the greater, therefore, their anxiety to induce us to abandon it, the stronger ought to be, and of course will be, our attatchment to it.

MOREAU AND BONAPARTE.

In one of our late English papers we find the following, which is extracted from a pamphlet written by an English gentleman just escaped from France.

"Moreau's behaviour was distinguished by a mild & manly composure. A general, his friend, who bowed to him in the face of the court, when he appeared with the group of the accused in the situation allotted to them (each in the care of a gendarme or bailiff's soldier, sitting at his side,) was banished from Paris next day.

"Bonaparte as well as the inhabitants of Paris were weary of the length of the trial; and at the end of two weeks he peremptorily ordered it to be finished. The public mind was in agitation; and the people who generally take no interest in any public act unless accompanied with a show and procession, crowded the passages of the palace of justice, anxious for the fate of Moreau. At a very late hour of the last night of the trial, the intentions of the government were not known; for it could hardly be called the decision of a court of justice.

"When the moment of sentence approached, Fouche, the minister of the police, and, Moncey the general of Gendarmerie, of Paris, gained admittance to Bonaparte in his closet, anxious for his fate or rather for their own, either as entangled in his train, or as instruments of his tyrannic rule. Should the sentence on More au produce any public commotion, they knew that this must be fatal to their master and his system.

"The judges believing that Moreau was to die, sentenced him to death, and dispatched notice of their decision to Bonaparte for his approbation. Fouche and Moncey declared to him that he was lost if Moreau was condemned to die; as the soldiers in the barracks over which Moncey had commanded, had shown decided signs of discontent; and Fouche knew from his multitude of spies, what were the sentiments of the people. It was a serious and trembling moment for them all. Bonaparte yielded to the opinion which their dread of their own situation had given them courage to speak out; and he sent and signified to the Judges (who were then waiting for orders) that they must revise the sentence.

"They then supposed that they were to acquit Moreau, and accordingly passed a sentence of not guilty; and again dispatched a messenger to the Thuilleries, that they might be sure not to mistake what was expected of them, but above all, not to displease the man whose displeasure is followed by banishment and death.

"The minister and the general still waited in the closet of Bonaparte, and now again remonstrated to this effect: Your fate is sealed; for if this verdict is suffered to be made public, the soldiers and the people will bear about the acquitted general in triumph,"

"A third time the sentence was sent back to be new modelled; and thrice did the Judges pass a different verdict in one evening, on the devoted head of Moreau, before they found one which, tempering the usurper's design of destroying the general with his fears for his own immediate fate (awakened by the opinions of his uncalled counsellors, on this dangerous crisis,) it was judged expedient to act upon.

"When at last the sentence was made public, the people were happy at its comparative lenity, for few expected that Bonaparte would relax. The fear of a renewal of those general and public scenes of slaughter, which might have ensued had Moreau been brought out to suffer, were predominant in their minds, and they gladly accepted any compromise for present tranquility."

Departed this life, on the 6th instant, Mrs. *Jane L. Ball*, consort of capt. James V. Ball, of Potomac Hill Virg.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Ship United States, captain Speake, 67 days from Liverpool—with dry goods to Ricketts, Newton & Co. and others.

September 17, long. 40, 00, spoke ship Eliza, four weeks from Liverpool for Baltimore.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

12th October, 1805.

ORDERED, That the Superintendant of quarantine be authorised to contract with Samuel Cross, to allow him for the use of his house for the reception of sick seamen from on board the brig Atlantic, at the rate of one dollar per day for such time as it may be necessary to use it for that purpose.

Ordered, That Messrs. Deneale and Swift be appointed a committee to enquire into the complaint of James Russel and others, and report their opinion to the next Council.

Ordered, That the street commissioners for the southern district repair the pavement at the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, and pave the gutter to the extent of George M'Munn's property, provided the said M'Munn cause the side stones to be set at his own expence.

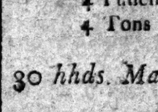
Ordered, That Messrs. Miller and Preston be a committee to examine the assessment of Benjamin Adamson, and report their opinion to Council.

Ordered, That Messrs. Deneale, Jones, and Rose, be appointed a committee to take into consideration so much of a letter received by the Common Council from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as relates to the establishment of a proper place and the erection of the houses necessary for enforcing a due observance of quarantine regulations, and to report the measures necessary to be taken by Council for obtaining the aid of the general government in the erection of the same.

Ordered, That the tax of Angus McKichney, a poor infirm man, be remitted.

Test JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

FOR LIVERPOOL—Direct.



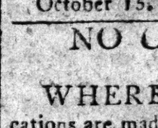
THE SHIP
UNITED STATES,
An established
REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her *Cargo* being ready, the remainder will be taken on moderate terms.——For freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Norfolk and Richmond,



THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
Lying at Irvin's wharf. For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to
Captain THOMAS EDWARDS.
October 15. 3 w3t

JAMES RUSSEL,
Has imported per the UNITED STATES, *captain* Speake, *from Liverpool*
FALL GOODS.
October 15. d12t

LANDING,
From on board the schooner Federalist,
1,600 Prime SPANISH HIDES,
39 Hogsheads St. Croix SUGARS, of very superior quality & heavy weights,
4 Puncheons St. Croix RUM,
4 Tons LOGWOOD,
Also on Hand,
30 *hhds. Martinique Clayed* SUGARS.
FOR SALE BY
Richard Veitch, & Co.
October 15. eo2w

NO CURE—NO PAY.

WHEREAS, a great many applications are made to the Subscriber, for the cure of the FEVER AND AGUE, which is attended with some expense, and loss of time; he therefore takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that his terms are *One Dollar*, to be paid on the application, which shall be returned if the patient is not CURED in *four days*, from the time application is made. A printed ticket to this effect will be delivered to the applicant by giving a true account of the number of fits they have had.

John Sellers.

☞ As the Poor wish to be cured of such a disease, as well as the Rich—to those that cannot really afford to pay, his services will be rendered gratis.

October 15. d3t

Museum of Wax-Figures.

The Owner of the MUSEUM OF WAX-FIGURES, having determined to fix the price of admittance to the low price of 25 *cents*, in order that every body may have the advantage of their sight, (being the first and very likely the last time that such a curious piece of work has been exhibited in this country) takes the liberty of inviting the LADIES and GENTLEMEN in this town who wish to see them to profit of this favorable opportunity, giving them at the same time notice, that SATURDAY next will be the last day of exhibition.

Just Arrived from Europe,
And to be seen at the corner of King and Pitt streets, nearly opposite the Washington tavern,
A GRAND COLLECTION OF
FIGURES,
(AS NATURAL AS LIFE)
Representing the great Monarchs and High Personages in Europe, &c.

These Figures have been procured by an able Artist, at an extraordinary expence, and have afterwards been exhibited at Rome, Vienna, Milan, Madrid, and several other cities in Europe, and have always excited admiration!

Hours of Exhibition from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 in the evening.

At intervals the company will be entertained by a choice band of Music, with several Italian pieces.

Admittance 25 Cents—Children half price.

The above Figures will remain in this city but one week from this date.

October 14. d6t

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to Deeds of Trust from Philip Wanton to the subscriber will be sold on the premises, at public auction, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the 5th day of October, ensuing,

Six Lots of Ground,

Handsomely situated on Stump-Hill, about two miles west from Alexandria, described in the plat of said tract by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, and 25, lying in one body, and contain about 36 acres, being subject to pay of the original purchase money two instalments due 2d January and 2d July past, in amount 597 13-100 dollars—The terms of trust are CASH; but some credit will be allowed on satisfactory security.

In like manner, will be Sold,

In the town of *Centreville*, 25 miles from Alexandria, at 11 o'clock, on the 12th day of October next,

A valuable Lot of Ground, together with the improvements thereon; consisting of a good Frame Dwelling-House, a Tannery of Vats, Bark-House, &c. convenient for the tanning business.

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

September 2. eotf

☞ The sale of the above Lots on Stump-Hill is postponed till further notice. S. CRAIG.

October 5.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to close his outstanding concerns, without delay, *offers for sale*, the following PROPERTY, viz.

His Houses and Lot, on Oronoko and Washington streets.

18 Acres of Ground, on the commons of Alexandria, near the powder-house.

His Wharf, with a Warehouse upon it.

Fourteen Lots of Ground contiguous to the wharf, on two of which are Framed Houses.

Two Houses and Lots on Prince-street, well situated for business.

A House and Lot on King street, with a Warehouse behind, on a public alley.

A Moiety of a three story Brick House on Water street and of a Lot adjoining—at present occupied by Doctor *Kennedy*.

A Lot of half an acre, south-east corner of Fairfax and Gibbon streets.

A Lot on St. Asaph's street, near Prince-street.

Two Lots on Queen and Washington streets

An undivided fourth part of 19,000 acres of Land, in Spotsylvania county, on the Rappahannock river, a few miles above Fredericksburg and Falmouth. The advantages of this tract, in water carriage, mill-seats, an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore of the first quality, wood, together with a flattering prospect of pitt coal, are so great as to merit the attention of monied men. A company is about forming for the erection of iron-works, &c. upon this land, and if carried into effect, ten shares in the said company will be disposed of in lieu of the land.

4333 and one-third Acres of Land, in Bourbon county, (Kentucky), near Lexington; said to be of excellent quality.

2847 and one-third Acres of Land, in Lincoln county, (Kentucky).

3709 Acres of Land, in Wood county, (Virginia).

15,000 Acres of Land, in Hardy county, (Virginia).

A House and Lot, in Leesburg.

A large quantity of Timber, consisting of chesnut and other kinds, standing near the Great Falls of Potomac; which may be conveniently transported by water to George-Town, Washington, and Alexandria.

☞ *Also*—Sundry Ground-Rents in Alexandria.

☞ To those who wish to invest their money to advantage, or to whom the subscriber may be indebted, he will make sales on terms very beneficial to either, if speedy application is made to him.

☞ He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, that if their accounts are not satisfactorily settled by the first of November next, suits will be commenced without respect to any.

WILLIAM WILSON.

September 11. eo13t

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of CARSINA CONN, deceased, having been committed to the subscriber by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, she hereby requires all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as in themselves may be convenient, properly authenticated.

Ann Lake.

October 10. eo3t*

Cork Soal BOOTS & SHOES.

M. & J. JANNEY,

AT their BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, *Prince Street*, next door to the Post-Office, make *Cork Soal Boots & Shoes*, on the most approved plan; which will exclude all dampness from the feet—experience teaches, that they are of infinite service to those persons who are subject to *Rheumatic and Pluritic diseases*, which are generally occasioned by the feet becoming wet and cold.

10th month 2d. co

Valuable Lands and Negroes FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grass, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.—There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pair of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country custom, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.—There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered a at price which the *lands alone* ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburgh, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scite for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the *buildings alone* will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable Scite for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King-George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburgh.

Likewise, about *two hundred and thirty NEGROES*, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also *rent* a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George-Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10. 2aw

FOR SALE,

A CONVENIENT two story frame Dwelling-House, with a Kitchen and Lot of Ground 25 feet front, and running back upwards of 100 feet to a 10 feet alley; situate on Columbus street, between Duke and Wolfe streets.—If not sold at private sale before the first of November, it will on that day be offered at public sale, on the premises.

GEORGE PARKER.

September 13. 1aw6t

Dancing.

MR. GENERES

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria,

THAT his DANCING-SCHOOL will open on *Thursday*, 24th instant, at his house in Prince-street.

He hopes to meet with the approbation he has hitherto done. Dancing will be taught in all its branches and in the most fashionable style.

October 10.

Rich Kanahwa Bottom Lands, *for Sale or Exchange.*

THE subscriber offers for sale, or exchange, for lands or other real property on the east side of the Blue-Ridge, about 7000 acres of RICH BOTTOM LAND, on the Great Kanahwa River, and on both sides thereof opposite and below the mouth of Poketobico Creek, in the state of Virginia, 25 miles from Point-Pleasant, [the county town of Mason county] and 12 miles from the county town of Kanahwa county, and adjoining the lands of the late General Washington. They were surveyed at the same time with those lands in the year 1772, and are held under the same titles, viz. Old Military Rights—which are unquestionable.

The Lands are of the very first quality, the Bottoms in many places a mile wide, they have been lately resurveyed and divided into lots containing from 150 to 350 acres each, for the accommodation of purchasers, each lot fronting on the river, and extending back from thence to the hills, which afford a most extensive range for stock, which can never be interrupted. One hundred acres therefore of this rich bottom, with its advantages, would make a good settlement. The great [Virginia] state road leading to the states of Ohio and Kentucky, passes by and through these lands, which being on a fine navigable river will command a ready and high price for the produce to the emigrants to the western country both by land and water. Their situation, besides, givet their occupants choice of the eastern or western marketss as produce may be found most profitable. The climaet is mild and remarkably favorable to the production of fruit. Salt-works are erected on the banks of the river but a few miles above these lands, and the neighborhood furnishes abundance of iron, coal, limestone, mills and mill-seats; so that there is no part of the western country which holds out more advantages to persons desirous of emigrating.

A more particular description of these lands, with plots of the several lots, their situation, description and price, may be had by application in Alexandria, to Mr. WILLIAM CRAIK, who attended the surveying of them, or to the subscriber.

JAMES CRAIK.

September 7. 1aw6t*

HOUSE AND LOTS for Sale,

UPON POTOMACK;

Situated at the lower part, and within the limits of the town of Alexandria.

The house is built in the cottage style, calculated for the accommodation of a small family, but so planned as to admit of considerable enlargement without effecting its uniformity. It commands a fine view of the river and its adjacent country. The garden, principally in front, is rich and in high cultivation, extending to the water, which it approaches by semi-circular falls. The lot attached to the house is 63 feet fronting upon Water-street, (corner of Jefferson-street) running into the channel. More ground may be obtained if required.

In the same range, and to the southward of the above, are several Lots, similarly situated as to advantages and prospect, calculated for neat small buildings. The whole or any part of the above property may be obtained by purchase upon reasonable terms, either in fee-simple or under a light ground-rent. A clear title free from every incumbrance will be given upon the payment of the sum agreed for, and a liberal credit allowed if required. Mr. *Yates*, residing upon the shore, below Keith's wharf, and adjoining the premises, will shew the property, and a line directed to Doctor *Hamilton*, post-office, Alexandria, will meet with immediate attention.

September 21. 3tawim

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate pnyment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,
R. I. Taylor.

August 12. 3tawtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY on or about the 12th instant, from the plantation of *Doctor Belt*, in Loudoun county, a Mulatto Man named WILLIS; about 23 years old, five feet ten inches high; he took with him a white and brown shirt, old fur hat, nankeen pantaloons, a pair of old velvet do. linen trowsers, stripped dimothy jacket, and stripped blanket. Said fellow was raised near Aquia, where I some time ago purchased him of captain *Harrison*; it is supposed said fellow has a pass and will attempt to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending said Negro in any jail, so that I get him again, if taken out of the state of Virginia, or *Fifteen Dollars* if in this state, and reasonable charges paid for bringing him home. All masters of vessels and others are forwarned against harbouring or hiring said Negro, at their peril.

Walter S. Belt.

Aquia, Sept. 28. (Oct. 3.) 2awtf

TO RENT,

A convenient two-story Brick-house on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,

July 6. *John C. Vowell.*

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March 27. 2aw

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